NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	SEP 1986[2]	AUG 1986[3]	SEP 1985	AUG 1986	SEP 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1986	to SEP 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.4	29.4	33.0	0.0	- 10.9
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.4	- 7.7	- 14.2
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.2	28.1	31.6	0.3	- 10.8
Mining	3.1	3.2	4.5	- 3.1	- 31.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.9	3.0	4.2	- 3.3	- 31.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Contract Construction	2.0	2.1	2.1	- 4.8	- 4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.3	9.4	- 1.2	- 12.8
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	- 15.6
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 9.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	5.2	5.3	5.7	- 1.9	- 8.8
Government	6.2	5.7	6.2	8.8	0.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.5	5.0	5.5	10.0	0.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.9	30.7	31.2	0.7	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.0	9.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.7	29.6	30.1	0.3	- 1.3
Contract Construction	2.0	2.1	2.1	- 4.8	- 4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 2.9	- 5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.7	6.8	7.0	- 1.4	- 4.2
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	- 3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.2
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9
Government	10.4	10.0	10.2	4.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
State & Local Government	7.7	7.3	7.6	5.4	1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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12/24/86 S8895-1

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 23 NO. 12 DEC. 1986

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Sep '86	Oct '86
Labor Force	255,155	248,241
Employment	234,606	228,120
Unemployment	20,549	20,121
Rate (Raw)	8.1	8.1
Rate (S.A.)	9.9	9.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.16	$14.26
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	40.8	40.8
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.0	7.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.51	$12.54
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.0
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	330.2	330.5
Denver (Bimonthly)	358.4	
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.8	+1.5

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Benefits Paid to Wyoming's Unemployed
- ESC To Get New Computer System
- Over 123 Million Persons Worked During 1985
- Reemployment Increases Among Displaced Workers

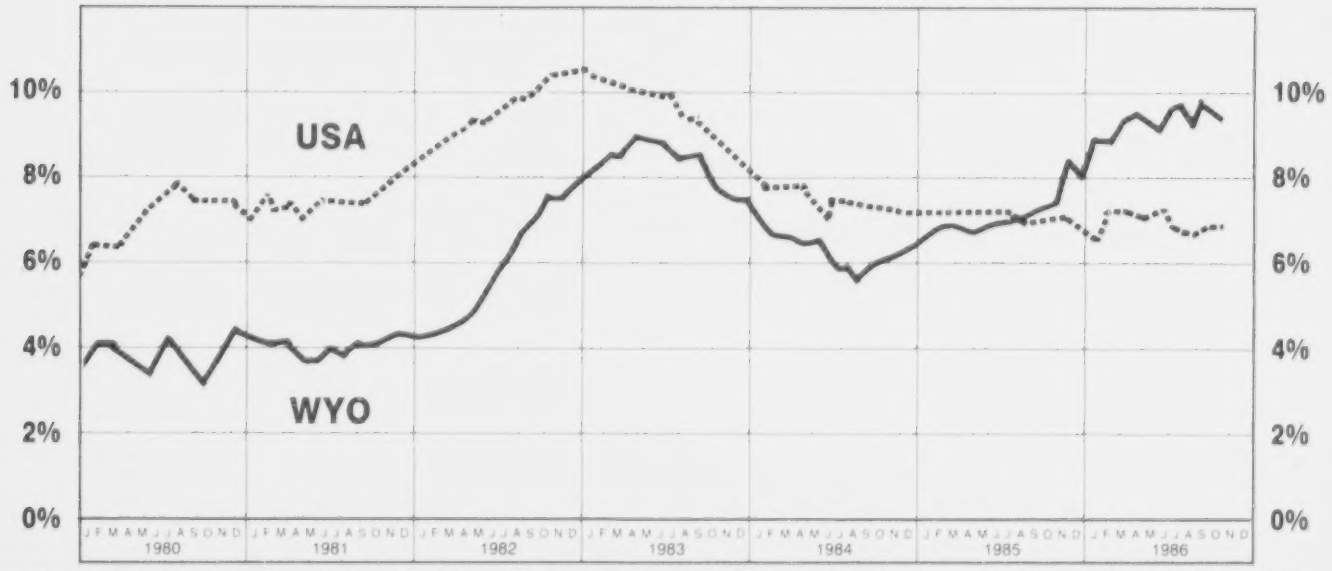
THE NATION

Across the U.S. 8.2 million people were unemployed in October out of a civilian labor force of 118.5 million, seasonally adjusted, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 7.0 percent, the same as September, and about the same as the 7.1 percent registered in October, 1985.

In October white adults (20+ years) continued with the lowest unemployment - women, 5.2 percent, and men registered 5.4 percent. Black teenagers had the highest rates of all categories, 34.8 percent, much worse than white teenagers who stood at 15.4 percent unemployed in October.

The average duration of unemployment in the U.S. in October was 15.2 weeks, down just slightly from the 15.4 weeks registered in October, 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The national employed labor force, total workers, increased annually by 2.4 million to 110.9 million jobholders in October. Strong annual employment gains in services, 1.0 million; trade, 0.6 million; finance, insurance & real estate, 0.4 million; and construction, 0.3 million helped to boost the national economy. Mining suffered the greatest nationwide annual loss of any industry in October, down 167,000 workers, an 18.4 percent decline.

IN WYOMING

In October the unemployment rate in Wyoming held at 8.1 percent, the same as September, and could be seen as a positive indicator for the state's economy. Historically, unemployment increases over the month, around half a percentage point, with the arrival of fall. However, the October rate continued well above the October, 1985 rate of 6.4 percent.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October was 9.4 percent, down sharply from 9.9 percent in September and was up two full percentage points from the October, 1985 rate of 7.4 percent.

In Wyoming, the labor force declined seasonally from September by over 6,900 workers to 248,200, and was down by less than one percent from year ago levels. Over the year, total employment was down by almost 5,700 workers, a significantly smaller decline compared to recent months.

Around the state most of the counties, 16, experienced annual declines in their labor force counts, one remained about unchanged, and six counties reflected some growth, with Campbell and Sweetwater counties experiencing the greatest numerical growth.

Big Horn County continued with the highest rate of unemployment, 11.4 percent, followed by Uinta, Natrona, and Fremont counties with rates of 10.5, 10.2, and 10.1 percent.

Albany and Goshen counties enjoyed the lowest unemployment in Wyoming, with rates of 4.3 and 4.5 percent.

With the exception of manufacturing and state & local government, all major industrial sectors in the state in October lost workers over the year. Mining, oil & gas extraction, oilfield related services, and trade continued to be the most depressed industries.

NEIGHBORING STATES

All six states contiguous to Wyoming had lower seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates in September, the latest data available. Unemployment rates for Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Utah, South Dakota, and Nebraska were 7.1, 6.7, 6.6, 5.2, 3.6, and 3.9 percent. These compared to Wyoming's September rate of 8.1 percent. Louisiana, at 12.5 percent had the highest rate in the U.S. and New Hampshire continued the lowest at 2.6 percent.

IT'S NO SMALL POTATOES

A very significant factor in bolstering the state's sagging economy has become the unemployment insurance (U.I.) programs, administered by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission. In fiscal year 1986 alone, the Commission was responsible for the distribution of more than $44 million to the state's jobless.

That contrasts sharply with the roughly $12.5 million in benefits paid back in FY '80, a good year economically for Wyoming.

But by the end of FY '81, benefit payments had nearly doubled, to almost $23 million, and in FY '82 jumped another 52 percent to almost $35 million.

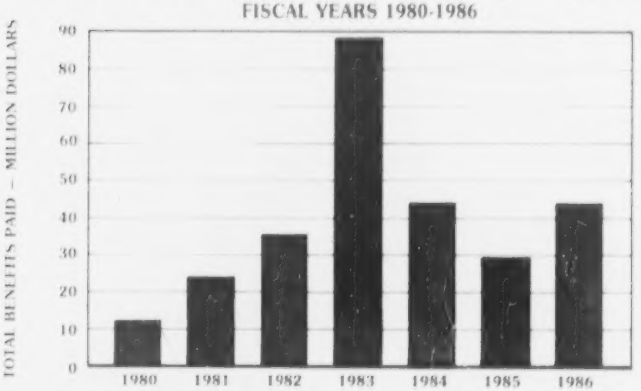
Comparatively speaking, however, that was nothing. In FY '83, when the economic crunch bit into the state with vengeance, the Commission paid more than $87,821,000 in U.I. benefits to compensate for the 556,000 weeks of unemployment claimed by jobless Wyomingites.

By the end of FY '85, benefit payments dwindled to a relatively small $29 million, only to rebound to the $44 million paid in FY '86.

What are current conditions like? Well, throughout the summer and up to the present time, U.I. payments are averaging about $1 million per week. In October, for example, over $5,000,000 worth of benefits were paid, compensating for some 30,500 weeks of unemployment. And things will get worse before they get better.

During the past six fiscal years, then, the Commission has distributed into Wyoming's economy well over $262 million — and that's a sizeable chunk of money in anyone's book.

TOTAL BENEFITS PAID TO WYOMING'S UNEMPLOYED
FISCAL YEARS 1980-1986



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, November, 1986.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
October, 1986	330.5	315.6	363.0	276.5	213.2	302.6	442.3
Annual % Change	1.5	4.3	2.4	3.0	1.0	5.7	7.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

ESC TO GET NEW COMPUTER SYSTEM

The most extensive revision of an Employment Security Commission (ESC) computer system to date will be implemented Monday, January 5, 1987.

Involved in the revision, which has taken nearly two years to complete, is the complete rewrite of the ESC's employer tax (contributions) automated system. Primarily, the system is designed to improve efficiency throughout the agency, specifically, within the contributions system itself. It will completely replace the agency's current tax system.

It is anticipated that a noticeable improvement in communications between employers and the agency will develop as a result of the new system. Documents will be generated much more quickly since all employer information will be on-line in the computer. This will permit agency staff to respond much faster to client inquiries. It has been estimated by rewrite committee officials that there will be about five times as much information available with the new system.

Automated within the new Wyoming ESC Tax System will be the employer registration function, cashiering, on-line inquiry for research and analysis, employer deliquency control and employer experience (tax) rate calculation.

Officials noted that practically every other system in the agency will be effected by this change-over.

December 19th, the physical implementation of the new tax system will begin and the next two weeks will be an intensely difficult time for all who are involved in the conversion. During this period, the officials warned, employers and clients should be advised that it will be difficult for them to obtain information due to the volume of disruptions required in doing the conversion.

This new automated system is not only the most extensive ever undertaken by the agency, it will also be the most expensive, but it is expected to yield very worthwhile dividends for Wyoming's employers as well as improving overall efficiency within the agency.

OVER 123 MILLION PERSONS WORKED DURING 1985, 2.3 MILLION MORE THAN IN 1984

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, data from the annual work experience survey showed a total of 123.5 million persons held jobs all or part of the year during 1985. The increase included more than 1.3 million additional male workers and nearly 1 million additional female workers. Two-thirds of all men and nearly one-half of all working women reported holding year-round, full-time jobs.

A total of 21.0 million persons were unemployed for one or more periods during 1985, 550,000 fewer than were jobless during 1984. Nine out of 10 of these individuals were employed for at least part of the year.

The work experience survey is conducted each March as a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey which provides the monthly estimates of the labor force status of the population. The questions in the March supplement refer retrospectively to one's work status (weeks employed, weeks unemployed, etc.) during the entire previous calendar year. Because many people change job status during the course of a year, the cumulative total with some employment or unemployment is much greater than the annual average for the same year, based on data from monthly surveys. For example, the cumulative total with a job during all or part of 1985 exceeded the annual average civilian employment level by 16.3 million, and the total with some unemployment during the year was more than 2.5 times the annual average unemployment level.

Source: National Governor's Association, Labor Notes, November 1986.

REEMPLOYMENT INCREASES AMONG DISPLACED WORKERS

In October, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor issued the results of its second special survey of workers whose jobs were abolished or plants shut down. Among workers who lost jobs over the 5-year period between January 1981 and January 1986, 67 percent were reemployed and 18 percent were unemployed when surveyed in January 1986. This was a significant improvement compared with January 1984, when only 60 percent of the displaced were found to be reemployed and 25 percent were still unemployed.

The January 1986 survey found 5.1 million workers who had been at their jobs for at least 3 years before they were displaced. Of these, 3.4 million were reemployed, though many at lower pay; 900,000 were employed; and nearly 800,000 had left the labor force. Among those who returned to full-time work, 56 percent were earning as much or more than they had on their former jobs. The remainder had taken jobs at lower pay. Moreover, about 330,000 who had lost full-time jobs were working part time when surveyed.

The survey of displaced workers was sponsored by the Employment and Training Administration of the Labor Department and was conducted as a supplement to the January 1986 Current Population Survey. The purpose of the special survey was to identify workers who had lost jobs because of the closing or moving of a plant or company, slack work, or the abolishment of their positions or entire shifts.

Altogether, 13.1 million workers 20 years and over were identified in this survey as having lost jobs during the January 1981-86 period because of one of the factors listed above. However, a large number of these workers had been at their jobs only a short period when the loss occurred, with 6.4 million reporting 1 year or less of tenure on the lost job. In order to focus on workers who had developed a relatively firm attachment to the jobs they lost, only those with a minimum of 3 years of tenure are included in this analysis.

Source: National Governor's Association, Labor Notes, November 1986.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	OCT 1986 [1]	SEP 1986 [1]	OCT 1985 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	248,241	255,155	249,676	- 2.7	- 0.6
Unemployment	20,121	20,549	15,881	- 2.1	26.7
Employed Labor Force	228,120	234,606	233,795	- 2.8	- 2.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	196,800	200,800	198,287	- 2.0	- 0.7
b. Agriculture[3]	10,154	12,693	10,341	- 20.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.1% 9.4%*	8.1% 9.9%*	6.4% 7.4%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.6% 7.0%*	6.8% 7.0%*	6.8% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.4%	3.3%	1.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 581.81	$ 577.73	$ 593.21	0.7	- 1.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	40.8	43.3	0.0	- 5.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.26	$ 14.16	$ 13.70	0.7	4.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	31,955	34,124	17,633	- 6.4	81.2
a. Initial	4,589	3,769	3,486	21.8	31.6
Weeks Compensated	30,482	28,536	13,284	6.8	129.5
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 5,068,802	$ 4,778,298	$ 2,031,651	6.1	149.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 166.01	$ 167.11	$ 152.29	- 0.7	9.0
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,214	3,839	3,596	9.8	17.2
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,201	2,889	3,438	10.8	- 6.9
Non-Ag. Placements	3,124	2,934	3,137	6.5	- 0.4
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 526.68	$ 530.42	$ 518.40	- 0.7	1.6
Average Weekly Hours	42.0	42.4	43.2	- 0.9	- 2.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.54	$ 12.51	$ 12.00	0.2	4.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	330.5	330.2	325.5	0.1	1.5
Producer Prices, All Commodities	298.3	297.7	307.9	0.2	- 3.1
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	315.6	315.1	302.6	0.2	4.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCT 1986	SEP 1986	OCT 1985	%CHANGE SEP-OCT	%CHANGE OCT-OCT	OCT 1986	SEP 1986	OCT 1985	OCT 1986	SEP 1986	OCT 1985
Statewide	248,241	255,155	249,676	- 2.7	- 0.6	20,121	20,549	15,881	8.1	8.1	6.4
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.4	9.9	7.4
Albany	15,754	15,890	15,863	- 0.9	- 0.7	670	718	628	4.3	4.5	4.0
Big Horn	4,425	4,748	4,571	- 6.8	- 3.2	506	540	359	11.4	11.4	7.9
Campbell	19,866	19,712	18,787	0.8	5.7	1,614	1,741	1,170	8.1	8.8	6.2
Carbon	8,061	8,269	8,732	- 2.5	- 7.7	787	746	715	9.8	9.0	8.2
Converse	6,339	6,476	6,213	- 2.1	2.0	623	691	488	9.8	10.7	7.9
Crook	2,790	2,994	2,827	- 6.8	- 1.3	191	182	205	6.8	6.1	7.3
Fremont	15,532	15,659	15,602	- 0.8	- 0.4	1,574	1,574	1,375	10.1	10.0	8.8
Goshen	5,846	6,100	5,925	- 4.2	- 1.3	265	332	280	4.5	5.4	4.7
Hot Springs	2,641	2,717	2,735	- 2.8	- 3.4	199	215	119	7.5	7.9	4.4
Johnson	3,129	3,400	3,254	- 8.0	- 3.8	221	262	189	7.1	7.7	5.8
Laramie	35,798	35,542	35,745	0.7	0.1	2,138	2,055	1,835	6.0	5.8	5.1
Lincoln	8,800	9,638	8,903	- 8.7	- 1.2	741	725	526	8.4	7.5	5.9
Natrona	34,010	34,240	36,768	- 0.7	- 7.5	3,472	3,567	2,533	10.2	10.4	6.9
Niobrara	1,502	1,625	1,579	- 7.6	- 4.9	120	113	145	8.0	6.9	9.2
Park	13,167	14,145	13,026	- 6.9	1.1	1,013	1,089	762	7.7	7.7	5.8
Platte	3,459	3,553	3,686	- 2.6	- 6.2	318	278	297	9.2	7.8	8.1
Sheridan	12,897	13,011	13,028	- 0.9	- 1.0	831	853	832	6.4	6.6	6.4
Sublette	3,673	4,125	3,706	- 11.0	- 0.9	274	305	197	7.5	7.4	5.3
Sweetwater	22,974	22,471	21,785	2.2	5.5	2,183	2,142	1,461	9.5	9.5	6.7
Teton	7,651	10,860	7,486	- 29.5	2.2	451	444	450	5.9	4.1	6.0
Uinta	11,975	11,940	11,300	0.3	6.0	1,258	1,291	767	10.5	10.8	6.8
Washakie	4,762	4,921	4,838	- 3.2	- 1.6	405	441	286	8.5	9.0	5.9
Weston	3,188	3,118	3,321	2.2	- 4.0	266	246	264	8.3	7.9	7.9
United States									6.6	6.8	6.8
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.0	7.0	7.1

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	OCT 1986[2]	SEP 1986[3]	OCT 1985	SEP 1986	OCT 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to OCT 1986	to OCT 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	196.9	201.0	209.0	- 2.0	- 5.8
Manufacturing	8.5	8.3	8.4	2.4	1.2
Durable Goods	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 2.5	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.3	4.5	7.0	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	188.4	192.7	200.6	- 2.2	- 6.1
Mining	21.0	21.3	26.5	- 1.4	- 21.0
Contract Construction	14.3	15.6	15.6	- 8.3	- 8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.2	14.3	15.7	- 0.7	- 9.6
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 12.5
Transportation except Railroads	5.2	5.3	6.0	- 1.9	- 13.3
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.1	6.2	6.5	- 1.6	- 6.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.2	43.5	46.2	- 0.7	- 6.5
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.7	9.6	- 1.1	- 10.4
Retail Trade	34.7	34.8	36.6	- 0.3	- 5.2
Food Stores	5.0	4.9	5.2	2.0	- 3.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.0	6.2	6.3	- 3.2	- 4.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.1	12.3	13.3	- 1.6	- 9.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.8	7.9	7.9	- 1.3	- 1.3
Services	33.3	36.2	34.4	- 8.0	- 3.2
Personal Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.8	6.9	6.3	- 1.4	7.9
Government	54.7	53.9	54.4	1.5	0.6
Federal Government	6.9	8.0	7.4	- 13.8	- 6.7
State & Local Government	47.8	46.0	47.0	3.9	1.7
State Government	14.1	13.3	14.1	6.0	0.0
Local Government	33.7	32.6	33.0	3.4	2.1

(See Footnotes at End of Table)